

# The Sydney Morning Herald

PRICE 2d.

No. 12,911.

SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1879.

International Exhibition.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

It is notified for general information that the Commission has instructed GREVILLE'S TELEGRAM COMPANY to receive advertisements for the Official Catalogue.

The following prices will be charged for the first issue of 20,000 copies:

For a full page ..... 612  
For a half page ..... 306  
For a quarter page ..... 153

All further information can be obtained from GREVILLE'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, 203, George-street, Sydney, to whom all orders must be addressed.

August 16, 1879.  
AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1879.  
THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE (FIRST EDITION).

Said Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th instant, for the right of advertising on the 2nd, 3d, or 4th pages of the wrapper of each section of the Catalogue.

Those who please specify the particular section and pages they desire to secure, and, if in more than one section, a price must be put on each.

Orders up to be addressed to—Exhibition Catalogue. Tender for Wrapper.

GREVILLE'S TELEGRAM CO.  
Sydney, August 18th, 1879.  
203, George-street.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1879.  
THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

The Catalogue will be divided into two parts, and be divided into four principal sections, of each of which a first edition of 20,000 copies will be issued, viz.,

I.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND MANUFACTURES.  
II.—ART, ARCHITECTURE, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE.  
III.—MACHINERY.

There will be a fifth section consisting of occasional parts for Live Stock Shows, Wool, Grain, &c., of which further notice will be given.

Advertisements will be received, to be included in the Catalogue, until the 20th instant, at which time the Catalogue will be closed.

Advertisements are required in more than one section they must be paid for accordingly.

A second edition of the Catalogue will be published, and a further charge will be made to those who wish their advertisements continued.

All orders must be prepaid.

GREVILLE'S TELEGRAM CO.  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1879.

It is notified, for general information, that the Executive Commission, having received the proposals of the various exhibitors, has decided to publish the Official Catalogue of the Exhibition, to be issued in the form of a book, and to be distributed to the public between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon.

August 18, 1879.  
R. H. DAVENPORT, Private Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1879.  
AFTER WEDNESDAY, 20th AUGUST, NO TICKETS will be available for admission to the Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, EXCEPTING those issued from the Exhibition Office.

125, Macquarie-street North.  
AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Secretary to the Commission.

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AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A SPECIAL call of the Council is convened for THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m.

Business: The consideration of Mr. Bruce's resolution of the 6th August.

JULIUS JOUBERT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.

A MEETING of VICTORIANS, WINE GROWERS, and PARTISANS INTERESTED IN THE AUSTRALIAN WINE TRADE will be held at the Society's Rooms, 227, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 26th September, at 2.30 p.m. TO ADOPT MEASURES FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE AUSTRALIAN WINE TRADE IN EUROPE, &c.

JULIUS JOUBERT, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—Members are hereby informed that a BALLOTTING MEETING will be held THIS DAY, the 20th August, at 2 p.m.

J. W. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

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CARDINAL NEWMAN MEMORIAL MEETING.

The members of the CARDINAL NEWMAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE are requested to attend a MEETING to be held at St. Mary's Committee Rooms, 227, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 26th September, at 2.30 p.m.

THE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

A regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above will be held at Builders' Exchange THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THE NORTH SHORE ROWING CLUB.—A General Meeting of Members will be held at the School of Arts, St. Leonards, on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at 8 p.m.

THE ADDRESS OF DR. JAMES KIRKPATRICK.

Apply at 100, Macquarie-street, Sydney, on the morning of the 24th, at 11 o'clock.

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Personal.

ALISON, late of 76, King-street.—Call 235, George-street, Sydney, on the morning of the 24th, at 11 o'clock.

BOYD, ROWLAND C., late of Ford and Co., Christchurch.—Relatives requested to communicate with JAMES BOYD, 76, King-street, Sydney, on the morning of the 24th, at 11 o'clock.

CORNELIUS KLEINER, who came by the ship the Earl Dalmeida, called at a friend's house to see you.

CIRCUS.—MR. LEON'S AGENT will have of some of his stock at his advantage by communicating with the Proprietor of the London Tavern Hotel, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

F. J. DENNIS is in Sydney. Please communicate with J. P. News from the North.

IF ALFRED HENRI, formerly of Bradford, Yorkshire, who immigrated to Australia about the year 1850, and was last heard of at Adelaide, South Australia, for his wife or children if he be dead, will apply to the undersigned, he will give something to his advantage.

Immediate application is requested.

LANCASTER and WRIGHT, Solicitors, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.

June, 1879.

LETTER, written April 11th, requiring answer. Write again, or unless I hear. Save life by replying.

MADAME JEANNE DE LIBERT-PAVOLA.—Call at 100, Macquarie-street, Sydney, on the morning of the 24th, at 11 o'clock.

MRS. M. KENNIS.—Letters of importance await you at General Post Office, Sydney.

MR. JAMES GROSVENOR, call on Mr. H. R. RAY, Sydney, on the morning of the 24th, at 11 o'clock.

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BRIG BRENDA, from Melbourne, is now discharging at 9.30 a.m. Consignees, please call on the ship.

SHIP SAM MENDEL, from Calcutta.—The Sydney portion of this vessel's cargo is now being landed, and the ship will be ready to receive the remainder of the cargo at 10 a.m.

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CO'S STEAMERS.—To Melbourne, via Port Phillip, on Friday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.

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## Houses and Land for Sale

[illegible]



objection to it. They should aim at the construction of a line the cost of which could be recouped. His opinion was that

would have afterwards to be submitted to Parliament, and all members were asked to do in voting the amount was to strengthen the hands of the Government by saying that they would have a railway into the heart of the city. He referred to this because it had been stated by one or two members that this was the reason why they voted against the Government proposal. Messrs. Rosey, Dillon, W. Davies, and other members spoke against the

to us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of  
 the articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up  
 still strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds  
 subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack where  
 there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by  
 springing ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly  
 organised frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Sold only in packets  
 belled—J. & W. Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.  
 1879.

he fixed for its reception, and therefore others could  
 naked to go.

**JAMES PRICE** urged that unless the member for the

Mr. COLLESS and Mr. GEORGE NASH both explained that the reputation went somewhat hastily to Sydney owing to

577-78 no fewer than 428 representations of Shakespeare were given throughout Germany. Twenty-  
 plays of Shakespeare were represented, "Winter's  
 first on the list, given 42 times; "Hamlet,"  
 "A Midsummer Night's Dream," 38; "Merchant of  
 Venice," 37. The Meiningen Company frequently giving  
 "The Taming of the Shrew" during the season secured for that play  
 a high popularity. — *Academy*

As Mr. Du Faur has favoured us with a "Pastoral" which, like its famous prototype, enunciates his

each at the Eucharist; the Right Hon. Sir Michael  
nath, Sir E. Lechmere, Sir Frederick Ouseley, the  
the Gibraltar, Professor Stubbs, Canon of St. Paul's,  
a. J. B. Mowbray, and Mr. Talbot, burgesses of  
of verse; also Sir Herbert Oakeley, professor of  
of the University of Edinburgh; Mr. Macfarren,  
of music in the University of Cambridge, and Mr.  
an, upon each of whom was conferred the degree

di Milano, Antonio Cusi.



Booth, temperature 68°; Port Macquarie, S.S.W., 42, dull  
Booth, temperature 59°. State of Rivers: Murrumbidgee

an continent in the manner in which  
are taken possession of India. The  
he, he maintained, should be thoroughly  
ruined and brought under British rule.  
If they are dealt with he says there will  
remain much to be done in the early  
winter on the northern Swazi border  
SECOCENT's country, and it is hardly to  
be expected that the Transvaal, the diamond-  
bearing Basuto land, and other parts, now  
menaced with disturbance, will settle down  
at least an exhibition of force. Such  
BARTLE FREER's scheme for the pacifica-  
tion of South Africa.

A few months ago, this scheme seems to  
have been cordially endorsed by the SECRE-  
TARY OF STATE, who so recently as February

that port by the steamers of the Orient line, which may discharge in the stream; such allowance to be deducted.

...sider for the clear and able state-  
of his policy, and entirely agreed with  
view that the foundation of all good  
a government in South Africa consists  
substituting for the power of the chiefs  
tribes, an individual responsibility to  
magistrates. Thus about six months  
the sweeping policy of her Majesty's  
Commissioner in South Africa has  
fully endorsed by the Imperial Go-  
ment. Since that time, however, a  
marked change has taken place; Sir  
LE FRERE is now displaced, and Sir  
ET WOLSELEY has supreme command.  
t the precise instructions to the  
are, is a point that has not been  
discussed. It is known, however, that he is

FOR ROBERT TOWN AND LAUNCESTON.—Overland to Melbourne.

the Imperial Government are not unnaturally a great deal more concerned about cost and inconvenience of the war.

ALDWELL AND STONE.—At the Rooms, at 2.30, Pens, Paper.

place that may follow. In the  
place they are themselves not  
proud of the South African adventure  
as a proof to be of that of Afghanistan.  
great bulk of Conservatives, as well as  
berals, are now agreed that the Zulu  
is a blunder, and as such they are  
sus to be rid of it at the earliest possible  
In the next place, the British African  
is occurring at a most inconvenient time  
the Conservative Government, should the war  
the Government will be held re-  
for its continuance, and for  
enormous expenses which it is en-  
gaging, and this would be a certain cause  
popularity at the approaching general  
election. If the BRACONFISHING argument

ELLIS AND CO.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.,  
at 10, Wood.

ment that its military difficulties are right to a close, it will go with a good deal of confidence that the result of the election will be another triumphant majority in House of Commons. Sir STAFFORD NORTH-COTE complained a few weeks ago, that but for the Zulu war he would have got his accounts ordered this year, and to a Treasurer who was growing deficiency the continuation of the policy of this character may well be regarded with strong dislike. Besides, the Government are not far from the point, that if wars are waged in the colonies, the colonists must undertake the business themselves. How the Government are to protect the forty thousand white people of the Cape, even with the assistance that may be obtained from the Cape, to protect them-

Apply B. HARNETT, Junr., and CO., 324, George-street, for terms and particulars.

on their border, is not made to appear ; the present war has led to a very general sentiment of opinion that for the future the nations must fight their own battles. The nations which have been freely expressed on subject will probably be found to be as capable to the colonies of Australia as to of South Africa.

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resolutions submitted at the public meeting might have been cut and dried beforehand, and far from being new to the parties chiefly interested. Under the circumstances, therefore, LUGG'S presence on the occasion explained itself. It can hardly be doubted that the honor was there to make excuses for his share in transactions upon which it was the object of

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such a purpose was equivalent to a self-  
denial; and it was unfortunate for him  
that the proceedings were abruptly terminated  
at this stage, leaving Mr. Lucas without the chance of  
offering such an explanation as might possibly  
have altered the complexion of the case. Mr.  
Lucas is truly a subject for commiseration. When  
the man has done something that suggests the  
necessity of an explanation, and when he is  
unable to give one, or when his explanation, but  
to be not only unconvincing, but also com-  
promising, a considerable amount of it, he certainly  
deserves a hardship if the opportunity is denied him.  
Mr. LUCAS may console himself with the  
fact that what was refused at the Masonic  
meeting will be conceded—indeed, demanded—when  
he appears upon the hustings before any city  
or suburban constituency.

Of course it is  
not surprising to sympathise with Mr. LUCAS, and  
at the same time to regret that he was not

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the utmost latitude for fair play to gentlemen who may consider that they have reason to show they have not dealt unfairly with it. There is, however, presumably, in that position just now, a cause, in fact, is more likely to lose than to win anything that has the semblance of sharp justice.

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Malanesian mission—a public meeting in connection with which was held at the Masonic hall on Monday evening—has a special interest in many persons on account of its association with one of the distinguished Elang who lost his life in its cause. It may be remembered that the first of Malanesia has been given to several of the islands in Western Polynesia. Among these are the New Hebrides, Banks' Islands, the

preserves the leather, as it contains vegetable substances only. It is put up in attractive tins, and is applied with very little

from two hundred islands of one kind or another, and it need hardly be said that to the majority of the people in these islands Christianity is still unknown. The geographical proximity of these parts must lead to no small extent to sympathy with the Australian continent, and in this account, if on no other, the people of the colonies can hardly fail to be interested in the work as the one which is being carried on by the late Mr. J. H. Patterson, and his successor. The mission is conducted on Monday evening, as was explained on Monday evening, and the natives from their homes are sent to take the natives from their homes in the mission vessels to be trained at the centre, which is now at Norfolk Island. When recently trained, these pupils are returned to

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the district they request the manager to allow them to work only eight days a fortnight. Upon this resolution being conveyed to Mr. Croucher, he refused to accede to their request.

(By Telegram.)  
(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

#### LAMBTON, TUESDAY.

On reaching Lambton the men sent from Sydney left the carriage and marched to the company's offices, where the pit work, where they piled arms and waited for daylight. Mr. Fosbery, who was met at Newcastle by Superintendent Morrisett and Sub-Inspector Thorpe, set about making inquiries as to the state of affairs, and it transpired that the reports forwarded to the authorities at Sydney concerning the strike were exaggerated. A great disturbance occurred and several men were injured, but there is no good evidence so far of any firearms being in use among the men, except the revolver used by Brown apparently to frighten those who were interfering with the strike. Mr. Fosbery sent for Mr. Croucher, the manager, and the representative of the vendors and non-vendors, learned exactly how the matter stood, and explained to the men that the Government had determined to protect those workers who desired to work and to uphold the right of every man to labour as he pleased. Yesterday afternoon the miners of the district held an aggregate meeting, at which the Lambton men were invited to consent to a proposal, "That the Lambton colliery, in common with all other collieries, should work only eight days a fortnight, and have no limit put to its output, the vendors being willing to substitute this for the vend scheme in its entirety, in order to conciliate and induce the Lambton men to work with the rest of the district." The proposal was unanimously agreed to, and a confirmation of a large aggregate meeting this morning. It is a confirmed difficulty between the Lambton men and the other miners will be ended, but the Lambton proprietors are not likely to accede to the eight days' proposal, viewing it as much the same as the vend scheme. There is not likely to be any disturbance while the force remains here; but their presence will have a good moral effect. Some men arrived at Port Waratah this morning to take the place of the men who have been locked out at Raspberry Gully mine, and were taken to the pit by train. They are reported to be friendly to the strike, and a meeting, attended by 5000 or 6000 persons, carried by a large majority a resolution to the following effect:—"That this meeting, being fully sensible that the power to produce coal is more than double the demand, do decree, in order to secure a fairer distribution, that two days' work be served as holidays, the arrangement to be carried out with the greatest strictness until an improvement in the trade shall warrant a change."

According to this resolution, the Australian Agricultural Company, the Co-operative Newcastle Company, the South Waratah and the Greys companies must be idle on Tuesday and Thursday. Mr. C. T. Roberts, a member of the Newcastle Colliery, who was to the action of the men, and what course he has to take. The district will support the miners if they are locked out.

#### NEWCASTLE, TUESDAY NIGHT.

Half the force of artillerymen and police, accompanied by Major Spalding, Mr. Fosbery (Inspector-General of Police), and Superintendent Morrisett, were conveyed to Raspberry Gully Colliery by train to-day. In consequence of the receipt of this afternoon's message stating that there was great danger of injury to property and life; but on reaching the colliery there was no sign of disturbance, and the detachment returned to Lambton, and as matters appeared very quiet there, it was determined to withdraw the whole of the force to Newcastle. A special train brought the troops and police to Newcastle this afternoon, and they remain here to-night, and if nothing occurs at Raspberry Gully to-morrow, they will probably all return to Sydney to-morrow night. The Lambton Colliery will not work till the manager has definite word from Sydney as to the action of the men, and what course he has to take. The district will support the miners if they are locked out.

#### SPORTING.

#### THE QUEENSLAND TURF CLUB MEETING.

(By Telegram.)  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The following weights were declared to-day for the Queensland Cup and other events:

**MELBOURNE, 9.4.4.1. Sun. 8.4.1. King Cole, 8.4.1. J. 2.4.1. J. 3.4.1. J. 4.4.1. J. 5.4.1. J. 6.4.1. J. 7.4.1. J. 8.4.1. J. 9.4.1. J. 10.4.1. J. 11.4.1. J. 12.4.1. J. 13.4.1. J. 14.4.1. J. 15.4.1. J. 16.4.1. J. 17.4.1. J. 18.4.1. J. 19.4.1. J. 20.4.1. J. 21.4.1. J. 22.4.1. J. 23.4.1. J. 24.4.1. J. 25.4.1. J. 26.4.1. J. 27.4.1. J. 28.4.1. J. 29.4.1. J. 30.4.1. J. 31.4.1. J. 32.4.1. J. 33.4.1. J. 34.4.1. J. 35.4.1. J. 36.4.1. J. 37.4.1. J. 38.4.1. J. 39.4.1. J. 40.4.1. J. 41.4.1. J. 42.4.1. J. 43.4.1. J. 44.4.1. J. 45.4.1. J. 46.4.1. J. 47.4.1. J. 48.4.1. J. 49.4.1. J. 50.4.1. J. 51.4.1. J. 52.4.1. J. 53.4.1. J. 54.4.1. J. 55.4.1. J. 56.4.1. J. 57.4.1. J. 58.4.1. J. 59.4.1. J. 60.4.1. J. 61.4.1. J. 62.4.1. J. 63.4.1. J. 64.4.1. J. 65.4.1. J. 66.4.1. J. 67.4.1. J. 68.4.1. J. 69.4.1. J. 70.4.1. J. 71.4.1. J. 72.4.1. J. 73.4.1. J. 74.4.1. J. 75.4.1. J. 76.4.1. J. 77.4.1. J. 78.4.1. J. 79.4.1. J. 80.4.1. J. 81.4.1. J. 82.4.1. J. 83.4.1. J. 84.4.1. J. 85.4.1. J. 86.4.1. J. 87.4.1. J. 88.4.1. J. 89.4.1. J. 90.4.1. J. 91.4.1. J. 92.4.1. J. 93.4.1. J. 94.4.1. J. 95.4.1. J. 96.4.1. J. 97.4.1. J. 98.4.1. J. 99.4.1. J. 100.4.1. J. 101.4.1. J. 102.4.1. J. 103.4.1. J. 104.4.1. J. 105.4.1. J. 106.4.1. J. 107.4.1. J. 108.4.1. J. 109.4.1. J. 110.4.1. J. 111.4.1. J. 112.4.1. J. 113.4.1. J. 114.4.1. J. 115.4.1. J. 116.4.1. J. 117.4.1. J. 118.4.1. J. 119.4.1. J. 120.4.1. J. 121.4.1. J. 122.4.1. J. 123.4.1. J. 124.4.1. J. 125.4.1. J. 126.4.1. J. 127.4.1. J. 128.4.1. J. 129.4.1. J. 130.4.1. J. 131.4.1. J. 132.4.1. J. 133.4.1. J. 134.4.1. J. 135.4.1. J. 136.4.1. J. 137.4.1. J. 138.4.1. J. 139.4.1. J. 140.4.1. J. 141.4.1. J. 142.4.1. J. 143.4.1. J. 144.4.1. J. 145.4.1. J. 146.4.1. J. 147.4.1. J. 148.4.1. J. 149.4.1. J. 150.4.1. J. 151.4.1. J. 152.4.1. J. 153.4.1. J. 154.4.1. J. 155.4.1. J. 156.4.1. J. 157.4.1. J. 158.4.1. J. 159.4.1. J. 160.4.1. J. 161.4.1. J. 162.4.1. J. 163.4.1. J. 164.4.1. J. 165.4.1. J. 166.4.1. J. 167.4.1. J. 168.4.1. J. 169.4.1. J. 170.4.1. J. 171.4.1. 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(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 11 FEB 1994

LONDON, JULY 4.

The past, tonight has furnished many stirring events, some of them of the first importance. The tragic end of the Prince Louis Napoleon effected upon the Bonapartist party in France, the deposition of the Khedive of Egypt, and the conduct of the Government upon the great question of Irish University Education, constitute three or four such incidents as are rarely grouped together within a period of fourteen or fifteen days. Never, since the death of the Prince of Wales, has the country been so deeply moved as it had been stirred by the fate of the Prince Imperial. That event is not only unfortunate in itself, but it has been surrounded by circumstances which bring great discredit on British arms, and increase the popular dissatisfaction and disgust with the faults and blunders of the South African campaign. The Prince Imperial went out to the Cape as a spectator, and not as a member of the British army. The Duke of Cambridge asked Sir Buller, Frore and Lord Chelmsford to let the young man see as much of the fighting as possible, but he was not to be entrusted with any form of command, and the Duke further warned Lord Chelmsford that the Prince was "too plucky and go-ahead." The Commander-in-Chief's letter entirely relieved the Office of any responsibility for this young man's death. When the Prince reached the Cape he joined the army of Lord Chelmsford; and in order to secure recognition and a recognized position he was made an aide-camp and "treated just like other aides-camp." Lord Chelmsford soon discovered that there was cause for the Duke of Cambridge's anxiety. More than once the Prince's rashness took him into danger, and Lord Chelmsford, writing to his wife, told her that the Prince should have to look very closely after him. It is a great pity that Lord Chelmsford did not act up to this determination. If he had kept the young man by his own side he would have certainly avoided the danger, however unpleasant, might have been to him as a spectator, of a commander's contact with his difficulties, even weeping over them, and changing his plans so frequently as to paralyse the movements of everybody under him. This would not have been a very edifying sight to Lord Chelmsford's guest, but there would have been no fear of danger from Zulu assassins. The Prince was in the state of affairs at Lord Chelmsford's headquarters was found to be too slow for his Imperial Highness, and the Prince went on to the division commanded by General Newdigate. We have not yet heard of what capacity General Newdigate received him, but it is evident that he was not strictly regarded as a spectator. He seems to have assisted the staff in sketching the country, and when he met his fate on the last of June he was engaged in that occupation with the view of fixing a new camping-ground some miles further into the enemy's country. He was friendly Zulu. It is yet to be proved whether the Prince or Lieutenant Carey was in command of this party. All the evidence produced so far tends to show that the Prince had supreme control, and if that were so, such a proceeding would be a direct infringement of the Duke of Cambridge's order. The Quarter-master General, instructed, Lieutenant Carey not to interfere with the Prince, as Colonel Harrison wished him to have the entire credit of choosing the new camp. Further, when the party set out upon their journey it had been arranged that they should have a much stronger reinforcement, but this was unnecessary, and himself gave orders for the start. The party halted at the Prince's instance in an ill-chosen spot, close by a mealy field, and it remained there for some time after the friendly Zulu had seen at least one of the enemy in the immediate neighborhood. He then ordered the party to move away, but he remained some minutes longer, and when he at last gave the word "Mount," the black faces of some score Zulus and a volley from the mealy field showed how successful the enemy had stalked the little party. Then followed a scene which can hardly be recounted. The Prince, who had been on horseback, was the first to dismount, and he was the first to be surrounded by a net of unsparred spears. Immediately the Zulus were sighted, the whole party bolted as fast as their horses could carry them. Everybody was on horseback but the Prince; his animal was a new one, and in attempting to vault into the saddle the horse fell. One of the survivors says (though his story may be untrue) that the Prince was thrown from his horse, and that they saw a dozen Zulus a few yards behind him. But nobody attempted to save the Prince, and the other two troopers who fell with him, or the friendly Zulu. It was a case of the devil take the hindmost. That gentleman did not pull the bridle till he had put a distance of half a mile between himself and the enemy, and the troopers were to have been equally scared. There is intense indignation here with Lieutenant Carey for not thinking of the safety of those around him till it was too late. He was not on horseback, and was galloping homeward like himself. Within an hour or two the body was recovered, stripped, and with the belly still in Zulu fashion. It was pierced with seventeen assegai wounds showing that the Prince had faced the enemy at least once. The remains were buried in a grave at Chiselhurst, the place where the Cape, and when they arrive here in the middle of this month there will be a great funeral at Chiselhurst.

Though the circumstances of the Prince's death will bring great discredit to Lieutenant Carey, the Prince himself was not without blame. In the first place, he was not a member of the army, and he should not have intended to bring him some distinction which should help the Napoleonic cause. The Prince's conversation has just published in the *Gazette*, showed that his Imperial Highness thought to make a military reputation. He knew how much military achievements had done for his grand uncle and his father, and he had resolved to reach the same end by a more legitimate way to wear some English military medal or honour. He told one friend that he thought nothing of being shot at; he wished to be pricked with an assegai. Poor fellow! his desire was more than fulfilled. It was not alone his military instincts which led him wish to reach the same end by a more legitimate way to wear some English military medal or honour. He was not a demonstrative man, he was immensely popular, and with those who knew him. He was generous, manly, and the breath of scandal had spared him. He was brave, and he was not afraid to be killed in the bush showed that he must have been imbued with deep religious convictions, and though he was not much known by the general public, the feeling of commiseration which his fate has aroused is undoubted. A public memorial is being raised in the name of the Prince, and it is being urged in the *Norfolk Chronicle* that it is being urged liberally encouraged. Another memorial is being promoted in the army. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, in fact every member of the Royal Family has called upon the Empress Eugenie, and to recall the names which are daily inscribed in her visitation books. More than one hundred members of Parliament sent their care to the Empress in one parcel, and resolutions of condolence and sympathy have come up from nearly all parts of the country. The susceptibilities of the Republicans in France have been somewhat touched by the representations of the Emperor's people to the refugees at Chiselhurst. There is no ground for their fears. Englishmen have no great love for the Napoleonic cause. But for the

Free-trade policy of the late Emperor, France's Casimir would have been treated here with contempt. The Republic, on the other hand, has, by its moderation, made many friends in this country. It was that fact which influenced the late Prince Napoleon to undertake the perilous enterprise of the present expedition. He was so much influenced by the popular feeling upon the political outlook in France that there is a absolute danger of the Republicans losing the whole of some influence which sprang from the Prince's existence as a claimant to the throne. Among the Bonapartists the party of the late Prince Napoleon is the strongest. It is this party which, on his journey the late Prince made a will, which is in many respects very interesting. It showed the Prince's generous character, and its contents contained one or two phrases relating to the politics of the party which have had the effect of splitting up the Bonapartists into two groups, the Republicans and the Imperialists. The late Prince made a will, which is in many respects very interesting. It showed the Prince's generous character, and its contents contained one or two phrases relating to the politics of the party which have had the effect of splitting up the Bonapartists into two groups, the Republicans and the Imperialists. The late Prince made a will, which is in many respects very interesting. It showed the Prince's generous character, and its contents contained one or two phrases relating to the politics of the party which have had the effect of splitting up the Bonapartists into two groups, the Republicans and the Imperialists.

The deposition of the Khedive of Egypt came upon us with some surprise. In the earlier stages of the Egyptian question, the English and the French Governments appeared to be acting not only with unanimity, but with very creditable energy. They followed a period of hesitation, after which German action appeared upon the scene in a way that showed England and France to be somewhat backward. It was indeed to France that the greatest influence in Egyptian affairs, the conduct of Prince Bismarck was so actively conceived, that neither England nor France could object to it, inasmuch as it was a protest against the Khedive's decree, by which his Highness sought to relieve himself from Western influences. The French, for aspersions, and the English, for the most part of this interesting history, England and France were found to be going in unison of German policy. They had arrived at the conclusion that the Khedive was beyond all hope, that there was no prospect of good government for the Egyptian people, and no chance of Egyptian independence. The Khedive's last just decree, which gave to Ismail Pasha, ruler of the country, the two Governments therefore conjointly recommended his Highness to abdicate in favour of his son, Tewfik Pasha. In a few days Germany and Austria joined in the same proceeding, and at a much later stage, but not till there could be no question of the result, Italy and Russia, first of all, brought their presence to bear upon the same decision. In the meantime the Khedive had referred the subject to his suzerain, the Sultan of Turkey, and had sent Ismail Pasha with many loads of gold, over a quarter of a million sterling to Constantinople, in order to "secure" the Pashas, and any influential members of the Court, who were open to reason. On the 15th of January, 1879, the Sultan issued a formal statement affirming because the Western Powers had not consulted him in the first instance. But this obstacle was overcome, and His Majesty was induced to grant the request of the Western Powers. The Grand Vizier, however, is said to have had a difficult task to bring about that result. From 8 o'clock at night till 2 in the morning he was kept on his feet, and at 4 o'clock a long telegram was sent to Cairo ordering the Khedive's deposition, but preserving the ruler of the country in the hands of his family, in preference to Ismail Pasha, who is his legitimate successor according to Mohammedan law. Within a few hours the Khedive was deposed, and was taken to his palace, where he was to remain for the rest of his family, of 120,000 a-year. The effect of that step has been most advantageous to Egypt. All the Egyptian stocks have now recovered more than their normal value in the market, for Tewfik is the recognized instrument of the European Powers. The extravagance of the Khedive has been largely forgotten, and his deposition has been, however, not expected without a considerable penalty. First of all, it enabled the Sultan to re-establish his suzerainty. In the next place, it gave him the opportunity of abrogating a firman of 1873, which, while not interfering with any past bargains of the Khedive with the Western Powers, would make it necessary for him to obtain the consent of the Powers to any entanglement with foreign States to be conducted through the Porte. In this astute proceeding Turkey had the direct encouragement of Russia, who, joining in the Egyptian policy of the other Powers at no earlier period than the last moment, thus showed how successfully she could run with the hare while she hunted the hound. It was Russia's policy in regard to Egypt has increased Russia's opportunities at Constantinople, and the return of Mahmoud Pasha to the Turkish capital is not the least sign of that circumstance. It was this Mahmoud who was the friend of Ignatieff, when the latter was Russian ambassador at Constantinople; and it was Mahmoud who, as a result of the disturbances in Bulgaria to be settled by irregular and Bash-Bazouks, Mahmoud is once more in the Turkish capital. The Government of the Sultan is in a very unsettled condition, and the prospect of Mahmoud's return to power is so great that several members of the diplomatic body have found it necessary to take refuge with the Sultan against the Egyptian Government with power. According to a telegram just published, the Sultan set us disposed to listen to the representations.

It is an easy step from Turkish to Greek affairs. Within the past few days there has been published a volume of correspondence on the proceedings of the Powers to carry out the recommendations of the Berlin Congress respecting the rectification of the Greek frontier. The action of the English Government towards Greece since the March Convention has been what was expected, and very much more than the credit which the Radical party supposed. More than once I have anticipated in the correspondence that such might prove to be the case. The revelations contained in the new Blue Book have somewhat disappointed the action of the Radicals, who have endeavored on many occasions during the past three months to bring discredit to the government on this matter. As the result of the statement of the Radical positions, she is not inclined to grant substantial liberal concessions, provided there are substantial guarantees that these concessions will be regarded as a settlement of the subject. She naturally does not wish to see her Empire nibbled away by the Greeks in the west, simultaneously with its destruction by the Slav element in the north and east. This demand by the Radicals is not altogether unreasonable, but it has not yet met with any solution.

Returning to home affairs, we are confronted with a very interesting and intricate problem. Trade has not rallied during the past four months, as many people had anticipated. The extraordinary weather, with which England and the north of Europe have been visited will account for a good deal of this depression. It is not, however, the only cause. It has advanced through the period that is generally supposed to be spring, and that ever since the frost and snow disappeared we have had continuous rain. We are now, on this 4th of July, experiencing

such weather as we are usually accustomed to in March and April. All this is very serious to many branches of trade and to some agricultural pursuits. As an illustration of the plight to which the country has been reduced, I may mention that the members of the Royal Agricultural Society, who are this week holding one of the greatest exhibitions in London which the world has ever seen. The exhibition ground was unfortunately chosen in a district where the soil is a stiff clay, and under the action of the rain and the necessary traffic for leaving out the stands, and bringing in the stock, the ground has become so much churned and converted into a sea of mud. Many of the heavier machines and other articles which were transit got embedded in the clay so firmly that some of them have had to be left in very awkward positions and to wait till the ground becomes firm enough to have them dug out. As many as a dozen horses were required to get one of the machines out, when wading was the only way to the ground, and in some cases the winding engine used in steam-ploughing were brought into requisition to extract broken-down vehicles, &c. On the opening day of the show, the weather was fine, and was hoped a measure of success would reward the efforts of the promoters, but that night brought a heavy rain, and the next day was equally bad. The state of the ground has been so bad that there has been only a very small attendance of visitors, the number each day falling far short of the attendance at previous and less attractive shows in country towns. The state of matters is very discouraging to those concerned, and will be very serious to the exhibitors and the exhibitors. The latter have had the health of their live stock much depreciated— it is stated, indeed, that several animals have died from exposure to the inclement weather, and many valuable machines and implements virtually ruined. The loss to the society will not be less than £50,000 or £200,000. In order to take advantage of any favourable weather, the society have now written to the council of the society and the exhibitors of implements have agreed to keep the show open three days longer than was originally intended. The Prince of Wales, as president of the society, has done his utmost by daily attendance to attract people to the show; and other members of the Royal family have shown the same consideration to the public, and a singular object. The Queen was to have gone to the exhibition on Tuesday, but the weather prevented her, and she is now to go on Saturday.

The deplorable state of agriculture is causing the greatest anxiety, and some interest is felt as to the course the Government will take on the debate, which is to be raised to-day by Mr. H. Chaplin, for the farmers' cause. The Government, the lords, and the farmers interest. There have been many meetings during the past few days to support Mr. Chaplin's demand, and the fact that the prevailing bad weather is considered to have already spoilt the coming harvest, lends additional impulse to the cause. The Government have already said that before them, and the increasing facilities for obtaining produce of all kinds from foreign markets tends to the supposition that the character of English agriculture will have to undergo a very considerable change. The Government have already said that the farmers have had to let their farms, and many thousands of acres have been laid down in grass.

The conduct of the Government in respect to the Irish University question continues to be one of the most prominent subjects of political interest. The private bill brought in by the O'Connor Don has been superseded by a Government measure, but as at present the Government proposals will not settle this intricate question, The Government undoubtedly deprive the Irish people of any ground of complaint to their not being able to obtain University degrees. They offer to Ireland facilities similar to the which are offered in England by the London University for secular education, but it is not degrading to a Irishman to obtain a Catholic degree. It is money, and the present bill does not offer a sixpence. So far as it goes, however, it meets one branch of the Catholic claims. Efforts will be made during the last stages of the bill to introduce clauses which will give either result for scholarships and fellowships, or second class honours in the present instance form. The Government show no pre-set disposition to make concessions in this direction, and this measure may therefore have to be left over for settlement in the next Parliament. The last fortnight, too, has been enlivened by some remarkable episodes in the House of Commons. Almost every other night there has been a scene, and on the morning there occurred a scene which might have given a splendid opportunity to the leaders of the House, had he been a strong man, to inflict a very smart lesson upon those disturbers of business. Mr. O'Donnell made use of language which was little short of a threat, and the Government, who were in the House, should be taken down, but, unfortunately the House was not unanimous, he immediately abandoned his position, and the result will undoubtedly furnish more encouragement to the obstructive wretches. They have a marvellous knack of sailing near the edge in questions of Parliamentary privilege. A strong warning was given by the Speaker yesterday, but Sir Stafford Northcote is very lacking in honour and decision of character.

A correspondence has been published between the Colonial Office and the Governor of Victoria respecting the constitutional crisis in that colony. It confirms pretty much all that I said in regard to it two months ago. The English papers cordially approve of the action of the Colonial Office, and the Governor has said that the Cabinet acted wisely in referring Mr. Graham Berry back to Victoria to settle his difficulties there. It is very doubtful whether the motion of Mr. Arthur Mills on this subject will come on for discussion. Parliament is already so much behindhand with its business that it is doubtful whether time can be spared for such a question.

The Postmaster-General has raised a serious difficulty in the way of the exhibitors at the Sydney Exhibition which is not unlikely to receive some notice in Parliament. The Treasury were asked to reduce the telegraph rates for exhibitors by one-half, but acting on the recommendation of Lord John Manners, the department declined that request. He did so on the ground that the Government had already reduced the rates at the Philadelphia and Vienna Exhibitions. As, however, the demand was supported by the Royal Commission, and had the approval of the telegraph companies, and as the English Government have shown no disposition to encourage your undertakings in comparison with what has been done for the benefit of the Colonies, it is not surprising that it has caused a good deal of annoyance. An effort is being made among some members of Parliament to bring the attention of the House called to this question. If it is the business of this Legislature was not in the chaotic condition in which we find it, I should have faith in something being done. Meanwhile the subject is being agitated.

By abolishing the India Museum, and distributing its contents to Kew, Kensington, and the British

Museums, a precious blow will, most likely, be effected against the project of a joint Colonial and Indian Museum upon the embankment. The necessities of the Indian Exchequer have demanded that stringent measures should be taken by the India Office for reducing the cost of the administration of the Indian Museum, but have been obliged to permit to experience the new edict for retrenchment at home, and it has been disembarked as above described. The staff, including Dr. Forbes Watson to retain his post as Director, will be reduced to three. They retire on handsome pensions, but over and above the salaries which are thus assured there is a saving of £20,000 a year. An effort may be made—in fact, it will be made—by Dr. Forbes Watson to catch the public eye, and to make the Indian Museum the mainstay of the Government, but the probability of this would be very peculiar, but we doubt whether Dr. Watson's relations with the India Office in the future will be of much assistance in securing any of the Indian collections.

There is little to be said about social matters. Madeirochelle Sarah Bernhardt continues to be the leading subject of interest. She was intensely annoyed by the British public, making a demonstration against her at the Gaiety Theatre on the last Saturday, when she failed to put in an appearance, and her vagaries have also got her into trouble with her colleagues of the Comedie Francaise. The estrangement between her and them has ended in this spoilt young lady tendering her resignation, and according to present arrangements she will shortly retire from the company with which she has been connected for some time. However, she has been engaged with some theatrical agents in America to spend four years in that country for a payment of £20,000. The dollar is a mighty power.

Though the season is by no means over, London

P.S.—A Reuter's telegram, received this evening, indicates the probability of an armistice having been already agreed upon in South Africa.

MAURITIUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,

PORT LOUIS, JUNE 23.

Perhaps the matter of greatest interest I can communicate to your readers to-day is to report that, owing to the disease among the oxen in the island, Australian horses are likely to be ruling very soon at extravagantly high prices.

There can be no blinking the fact that what with the cattle epidemic, hurricane, and drought, to say nothing of fever, Mauritius has another period of hardship once more before her. However, I may say that I have never seen any one so ready to do his duty, and to do it with such courage, calmness, and energy than now. One great reason for this no doubt exists in the fact that almost all the heavily-encumbered sugar plantations have been sold off, and the "good old times," when planters were "over head and ears" in debt and still kept on unconsciously have passed—to come no more.

This urgent need to reach this island in the telegraphic scheme, which is to connect England and the Cape, has given rise to a long discussion in the Chamber of Commerce, in reference to the advisability of putting a small permanent line of steamers between this and the Cape, so as, at all events, we may profit to the utmost by the cable about to be laid, in being able to position to get news five days old from Europe.

The proposed Government line, which is to be jointly run by the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, to subsidise a small line with the above object; but ultimately the matter was allowed to stand over, as it was hoped that a temporary line of steamers, about to be put on between this and the Cape, of which the Elizabeth Martin is the pioneer, might in the end run for many months, and thus obviate the necessity for further measures. The agency of the Union Company was requested strongly for a subsidy to be offered to their line.

Here, in Mauritius, we continue to receive encour-

aging newcomers from the Croole settlers in Madagascar, and strong opinions exist among them, and, indeed, in this island, that one day Madagascar will surpass Mauritius as a sugar-growing country. One of the first established estates there is the property of an enterprising Mauritius firm. Its owners expect to make, in the season beginning in August next, a crop of a million and a half pounds of sugar. Tananarive, the principal town on the coast, has, like Sierra Leone, become much healthier of late years, since the marshes and swamps in the immediate neighbourhood have been drained.

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An *opérateur* (French, of course,) arrived here by last mail steamer, and has since been performing four or five times a week in Port Louis.

His Highness the Sultan Abdullah, of Johanna, who has been resident here for about a year, left a few days since for his own land, which is one of the Comoro group. His Highness came to Mauritius for medical care. His eyesight, which necessitated an operation, in order to cure an almost total blindness. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the operation has been completely successful, and, in acknowledgment of the care of his medical attendants, the Sultan has presented them with medals. His Highness was attended by Prince Solim (his son) and the Governor's A.D.C. on embarking; and he was duly saluted from the citadel, bodies being escorted to the wharf by a body of mounted police. The Sultan knopped at Government House, and was received by the Acting, and was accompanied by his Excellency the Governor, the 86th Regiment contributing a guard of honour on the occasion.

*CERTIFICATES OF BIRTH AND BAPTISM*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Anti-Green," in his letter published by you on the 16th instants, makes it appear that the general charge of dishonesty which has been made against the Council of Education is connected with the training school of the Council of Education was intended by him to apply to candidates for the office of teacher who have not attended that school. At all events, it is not a statement that there is only one training school spoken of in the Council's regulations, and now seems to have no cause of offence. He adds, however:—"But there are Public Schools in various parts of the colony in which persons are admitted to the training school, and are afterwards appointed teachers. Surely, such schools may be spoken of as 'training-schools.' And surely the conditions of admission into these and into the principal training-schools are the same." The statement of the Council's representation is almost absolutely untrue, and—as will be evident in the sequel—that the accusation against the persons named in the above representation is almost equally untrue, and that the representation that rebuts the above representation from absolute falsity, and at the same time affords proof of the groundlessness of the injurious allegations, has been published in the public press for many years, stated at length in their published report for that year; the Council of Education sanctioned certain arrangements in 1876, and in 1877, and in 1878, and in 1879. These portions of such arrangements as are pertinent to my object are quoted below:—"Inspectors were authorised—(1) to invite applications from persons resident in country districts, and to receive and consider the same; (2) to publish notices, and to direct suitable applicants, after the necessary inquiries had been made, to attend some good school convenient to their residence, and to receive instruction in the use of an elementary book, and acquiring some practical knowledge of school-keeping. And the prospect of admission to the training-school was to be set as a reward for success in so teaching for three years in a school." It would seem that it is in the working of these arrangements that "Anti-Green" Green" imagines he has discovered a cause of offence. He says:—"The regulations of the Council of Education are not intended to discriminate. If this supposition be correct, how does the case stand?" In the first place, those ineffectual teachers of small schools who are not successful in their teaching are recommended by the Regulation so solemnly cited by their correspondent. On the contrary, the inspectors, we see, are expressly enjoined to hold out to candidates, as a reward for three years' diligent teaching, the prospect of admission to the Training School."

[illegible]

August 18. **ANTI-SLANDER.**  
[The above appeared in the first portion only of yesterday's issue.]

OUR BRISBANE LETTER.

BRISBANE, August 15.

We have at last received something like detailed account of the murder of Mr. Irons and his mate at Cludy Bay, New Guinea. The details, even now, are not so full as some could wish in so serious a business, but they will probably, in the minds of most people, set at rest the very general doubts which have been felt up to the present time as to whether Mr. Irons had been murdered at all. The poor young fellow was unknown in Brisbane, and his misfortunes evoked the sympathy of all who knew him. He was a clerk at the Lands Office, until, in an evil hour, he made a public appearance as lecturer on the Chinese question. Although that question at the time had a special political aspect, Mr. Irons must need plunge into the fray. He was one of the numerous lecturers who were sent to the department quite clearly to understand that if he persisted in delivering his lectures he must resign his appointment. But the unfortunate young man had an idea that he could lecture, and that his *début* at the School of Art would be so great that he would be able to supplement his salary by so many lectures that he would be able to re-compensate himself for the loss of office. The lecture, however, was a melancholy failure, and Irons lost his position for nothing. Then he worried himself into a fever, and lay at the point of death for a while. One afternoon indeed, our evening paper actually announced his death, and commented on his death. He was, however, recovered, and returned to the city to effect a reconciliation with his father, a well known Churchman of England, Prebendary, and Doctor of Divinity, but Irons worked his passage back again, a disappointed man. After a short stay in Brisbane he went to Sydney, and the next we heard of him was, that he was murdered in New Guinea. There was a singular want of circumstantiality about the news, and very few credits it. On Wednesday the *Courier* published an article from some gentlemen who witnessed the operations of H. M. S. Beagle on her recent visit of retribution to the scene of the Ingham and other massacres, and gave the following ending:—“The account of the murder and the circumstances of the writer of the account says:—“There can be no disguising the fact that there was a great want of head shown by the unfortunate Irons and his friends recognised in those words a bit of truth in the portrait. Irons was an amiable, amusing, if not a very offensive man, but he undoubtedly wanted to have his own way, and how poor a way it was! He was a young man, and his friends were eager to engage in serious enterprises, and seduce a moral from the fact.

The event of the week in politics has been the non-confidence motion, brought forward on Tuesday night by the leader of the Opposition. Notice was given of the impending event in the middle of last week, and the Colonial Secretary was therefore quite justified in saying that it was ushered in with a flourish. The motion was so unparliamentary, so unparliamentary, that the preliminary beating of the drum had at least the effect of crowding the Assembly Chambers with spectators. There has never been seen so much crowded. But this was the first night's debate. There was no rush on the second night. The spectators had had enough of it. They went away declaring there was no "fun." When they wanted was nothing more stirring than a speech by the Opposition leader, who spoke with savoury personal abuse, and a fair portion of shindy. They did not get it. There were only fine speeches, viz., those of the leader of the Opposition, the Premier, the late Colonial Treasurer, the Colonial Secretary, and the Hon. George Thorne. The debate is to be resumed on Tuesday, and will probably not be capped by a division of the Assembly. The Government opinion is that the motion was premature. Government partisans say, with the Premier, that Mr. Smith's manner and substance of speech clearly showed that his heart was not in what he had undertaken—that he was, in fact, the perfect holder of

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through the stoppage of immigration, is decreasing, and office is a thing to be avoided rather than desired. The no-confidence motion is, however, at present in the air, and the confidence of the Government is at a low ebb. Next week, eleven speeches have been delivered, and it is a moral certainty that there are two more to come, to say nothing of a possible adjournment to permit Ministers and members to have two second innings, and of the leader of the Opposition to reply. If the movement results in nothing else, it may well have produced a fine crop of talk, and consumed a fortnight of time that would otherwise have been devoted to the consideration of the important business of the day. The time taken for the opening of the Sydney Exhibition grows smaller and smaller, and it is understood that the Government will not adjourn, so that some hope they will, for a month, to enable such ceremony as wish to be present at the opening ceremony to get to Sydney. An adjournment of that kind would carry the session into the hot weather, and be very unattractive to gentlemen who employ sheep-shearers, and who are anxious to get their sheep to the London Exhibition, and subsequently to the District Poultry and

The spectators in the Parliamentary galleries laid  
night, in common with the witnesses within the hall,  
must have suffered half an hour's acute pain while the  
attack was being made upon Mr. Groom, a member of  
seventeen years' standing. It was a description of  
attack that might be possible, I suppose, at any time, to  
almost every colonial Legislature, but one which  
concerned the Minister of the Colonies, and  
one which any lover of the country  
whose lives should be reticent about making  
one which, view it from which side you may,  
as an outrage upon generous feeling, and one which  
nothing but extreme provocation could justify.  
It will be too much perhaps for your readers to remember  
the little explanation I gave at the time of the  
general election touching the relationship of Mr. Perkins  
to the Minister of the Colonies, Mr. Perkins  
himself. In the earlier portion of his Parliamentary  
career (it was not so very long ago) Mr. Perkins  
was at the feet of Mr. Groom and looked up to  
him as his political Gamaliel. Mainly through the  
personal influence of the member for Toowoomba, and  
the influence of his paper the *Toowoomba Chronicle*,  
Mr. Perkins got returned for the electorate of  
Kulkyung, and the two sat in harmony side by side  
for some years, rigorously maintaining the Darling  
Downs interest and joining cordially in the  
efforts to champion the cause of the selectors  
against the squatter. But by-and-by there  
arose a "little rift within the lute," and a  
disunion came to all harmony. Mr. Groom was offered the  
chairmanship of Committees by the present Governor,  
and there was great consternation, naturally,  
and anger in the Liberal camp when it was known that  
Mr. Perkins had accepted, though somewhat  
reluctantly, had been a general assent, of the

was to be lost to them. Mr. Perkins, however, at this time had a little affair of his own to manage, for unknown to Mr. Groom, he was offered, and accepted, the portfolio of Minister for Lands. The news, telegraphed to Toowoomba, where both gentlemen reside and where their principal support lay, was not without a little effect. Mr. Groom considered he had a prior claim to office, and at the request of a number of his constituents, indignantly refused the Chairmanship of Committees. From that time forward Mr. Perkins and Mr. Groom went their several ways, Mr. Groom returning to his party allegiance, of the cross-bench to the Opposition benches. From Perkins taking his seat on the Treasury benches. During the session there have been from time to time little rumblings; foretelling the existence of something beneath the surface, and people behind the scenes were well aware that Mr. Groom and Mr. Perkins were at daggers drawn. The volcano exploded last night in a charming manner. Mr. Perkins, in a speech extremely painful, a little to keep down and destroy the Bathurst burr and thistle plants would not be on the face of it likely cause of "a scene in the House." But it was Mr. Groom introduced the bill, and in the course of it referred to an association on the Darling Downs where members had asked to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the time of day, and in inserting remarks at the table, ironically demanded to know what association it was; and Mr. Groom, not apparently losing his temper, but seeming to speak rather good-humouredly than otherwise, said that the Minister for Lands did not know everything—that he was in fact someone of a juvenile in politics, and that he was the person who had the Bathurst burr had probably taken place when he was out of the colony. As soon as he had an opportunity the Minister for Lands entered into the debate, and after a few remarks about the innocent burr and thistle, "went for" Mr. Groom. He said it was possible he might be a juvenile in politics, but when he did come to the colony he came at his own expense. Every one knew what it meant, and that peculiar kind of rustling which reporters describe as "a sensation" went through the House, and was succeeded by immediate silence. Mr. Perkins finally continued the attack, concluding by saying that Mr. Groom had better be a member of the House, than a performer on the stage. Mr. Groom came to the colony, what he had done in the colony, and at also what he had done before he came here. The leader of the Opposition moved the adjournment of the debate to give Mr. Groom an opportunity of replying to what he described as a most unwarranted attack. Mr. Groom did reply as follows:—He said that he was a member of the House, and had been made upon him as unprovoked, base, mean, and cowardly. He said with good deal of feeling that he had been twenty-five years in Queensland, had reared a family of sons and daughters, had worked his way patiently, and had done his best to condone the offences of his youth; and he had challenged the member of the House to stand up, to say that during his twenty-five years' residence in the colony he had ever done anything that would not bear the light of day; while during his seventeen years as member of the Legislative Assembly he had treated every one with respect, and had done nothing to disgrace the House. And then he went on to say that he was a member of the House, and he decided himself to attempt to throw discredit upon his wife and family. Mr. Perkins taking the opportunity of the motion for adjournment said he was determined to put a stop to a series of provocations from Mr. Groom both in and out of the House, and said the hon. member was, physically, morally, and politically challenged. Mr. Perkins then described his paper as rag and a snail, and charged him with perpetually propagating slanders and falsehoods. The Speaker here called the Minister for Lands to order, as he had previously called Mr. Groom to order for saying that it was a pitiable thing to see a Minister of the Crown coming to the House in a half-drunken state. This is an outline of

## RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE GLO

From the latest researches of M. Hubner, as given by Mons. A. de Quatrefages—Professor of Anthropology in the Museum of Natural History, Paris—in his newly published book on "The Human Species," we extract the following figures:—

CHRISTIANS.		
Catholics .. .. .	200	millions
Protestants .. .. .	119	"
Greeks .. .. .	10	"
Various sects .. .. .	10	"
	400	millions
NON-CHRISTIANS.		
Buddhists .. .. .	500	millions
Brahminists .. .. .	180	"
Mahomedans .. .. .	180	"
Jaralites .. .. .	64	"
Known different religions .. .. .	240	"
Unknown religions .. .. .	16	"

	992½ millions
Grand total	1392½ millions

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE BENEVOLENT  
ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR.—Mr. Smart is quite correct in saying Mr. Dennis never told me (Mr. Smart) had been in the Argyle for any more than seven or eight times in as many years; and I never said that Mr. Dennis did so, as reference to my letter will show. I only said that I had been told by the master, whether small or great, is not stated by me, and Mr. Dennis is not put first as if he were my chief informant, for he was not. As a point of honour, I put the master before the ladies or waiters. I have no objection for Mr. Smart's visits was Mr. M'Pherson in No. 1 ward, who still adheres to his original statement. Mr. M'Pherson was not in the Argyle at the time Mr. Smart was there, and Smart visited principally. They were on the most intimate terms with each other, and were likely to mention the number of visits. Mr. Smart was not in the Argyle. Smart puts down the number at 200 (neither more nor less) but Mr. M'Pherson neither saw nor heard of any beyond those

As to the man Newton, your readers will exercise their choice, and the testimony of six men is one.

Last Lord's Day afternoon, while the Mission was holding its service of Sacred song in No. 1 Ward, Mr. Smart tried to get Moony to interfere and stay the service, saying to him he ought not to allow it. But Moony refused to interfere, as he said he liked the music and singing. This Moony was quoted certain of his favorites in Sankey's collection to be sung. This may seem a small matter, but a straw will tell how the tide is going.

Yours respectfully,  
ROBERT WILLIAMSON.  
Paramatta, Aug. 19.

[We have received several other letters in reference to the subject of religious services at the Paramatta Asylum.—*Ed. S. M. Herald.*]

[illegible]







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make advances on goods for immediate sale by auction, without any charge for interest.  
ALEX. MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Auctioneers, Commission Agents, &c., 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, Pitt-street.  
Established 1846.

W sell, at the above Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. sharp,  
20 large prime fat calves, fresh off their mothers, and trucked from Juneau. These calves will be found extraordinary good.

Cleveland-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock,  
The above.  
Full particulars in Friday's HERALD, or upon application to the  
Auctioneer, care of Mr. Shorter, 174, Pitt-street; or Charles  
S. Jones, Esq., solicitor, 129A, Elizabeth-street.

ex Ettrickdale,  
in splendid order and condition,  
800 casks R. B. and S. cement.

Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,  
The above. Terms at sale.  
N.B.—On view at the Rooms, on Thursday afternoon, and  
mornings of Sale.

**L**OUIS COHEN will sell by auction on **THURSDAY** the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, with out reserve. The above. Terms, not cash



## CITY INVESTMENT

NEW  
OXFORD-STREET.  
FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES.  
Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16, VICTORIA-CHAMBER, a fine East-on  
ROYAL-STREET.  
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received in-  
structions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Fri-  
day, 22nd AUGUST,  
at 11 o'clock,  
ALL THAT BLOCK OF LAND, known as No. 10  
10 THYNE-STREET, with a shop and

[illegible]

PARANAMATTA.  
POSITIVE SALE.  
A Subdivision of 20 Acres  
of the  
Most Valuable and Attractive Portion  
of the  
HARRIS PARK ESTATE,  
situate in view of and within 10 minutes' walk from the  
RAILWAY STATION.  
WEDNESDAY, 27th AUGUST, at 3 o'clock.  
Preliminary Notice.  
JOHN TAYLOR has been instructed to sell by  
auction, at his Auction Room, adjoining the Pararamatta  
Railway Station, from which the land will be sold on the  
WEDNESDAY, 27th AUGUST, at 3 o'clock, the  
above 20 ACRES of LAND, containing 10 BUILDING SITES—  
two-acre lots, with streets one chain wide.  
THE SUBDIVISION  
is situated on the main road controlled for the convenience  
of scenery in the town of Pararamatta, commanding  
extensive views of the surrounding district.  
THE FUTURE PLANS are for 10 Farm Cottages,  
open boundaries, and Harris-street on the west, and only  
one acre to be occupied by the main road.  
Forms hereof. Title unquestionable.  
Plans and particulars at the Rooms of the Auctioneer,  
Church-street, Pararamatta.

[illegible]

**His very extensive fattening station,**  
GONOMERY,  
which embraces a compact area of about 2000 acres, comprises all fattening railhead country, or suitable open places, with a few Gladye ridges, and some timber tracts.

**The LULUJA AND BERRIE RIVERS flow** in between through the station, at a distance of about one mile from each other, and afford water, and also divide the property into three equal portions.

GONOMERY is situated about 20 miles north of the port of Beaufort, on the Darling River.

**There are many fine game forces** except hornbills, which are all snarred and dunned; and for recent working of the station there are two hundred head of cattle, and a number of horses, and superior stockadees for working the land, drop-gates and other appliances.

**WITH THE PROPERTY** will be sold the whole of it known to it, heard, low numbering.

About eight hundred sheep.  
Also,  
About 10000 store pigs.  
Also,  
Hives, scores, plant &c.

**Of the above, about 700 are bullocks now ready for market.**

**Terms:**—One-third cash, 8 percent, and three per cent. discount if paid before the 1st of January.

**For plans and further particulars, apply to**  
**JAMES WATSON, Auctioneer, and Weaver**  
No. 10, Market Street, Sydney.

WEDNESDAY, 29th August, 1899.

**HADDON RIGGS and RACK MYALL CAMP STATION**  
Wellington, D. N. Z.,  
situated about 90 miles west from Dabbie,  
adjoining the well-known Kauri-gum station,  
and WITHOUT STOCK.

**GRIFFITHS and WEAVER** have received in-  
structions from Mr. James Moore to sell by auction,  
Exchange, Sydney, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 29th August,  
at 12 o'clock.

Haddon Riggs and Rack Myall Camp Station  
The COUNTRY contains some 10,000 acres of subsoil  
with box and virgin firs, and comprises an area of about  
seven, well wooded acres, with a few native trees.

THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise lush, roads, horse pens  
and a large amount of substantial fire-timber and fencing  
Early inspection invited.

For plan and further information apply to  
**GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, SO.**

WEDNESDAY,  
September 10, 1899,  
at 12 o'clock.

**HERBERT, SMITH, and SHELLINGTON**  
received instructions to sell by public auction, at the  
Lecture, Lancaster Road, from

The whole of the working plant of the Terminus J. &

consisting of  
 4 very superior steam jacketed copper boiling-pans,  
 which are fitted with machinery for being revolved  
 1 hour of stirring  
 Large testing tanks, with steam pipes, &c.  
 Fruit washing tanks, with rose, &c.  
 Weighing-machines \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wine press \_\_\_\_\_  
 Apple-presses \_\_\_\_\_  
 150 casks \_\_\_\_\_  
 2000 deep jars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lot of steam pipes, with various sized taps  
 Wharfing \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belting \_\_\_\_\_  
 And a large lot of useful sundries,  
 comprising  
 All the requisites for carrying on the business we  
 and complete sale.

Note Day and Hour.

Terms liberal.

[illegible]







**NORTH SHORE.—To LET, 6-roomed HOUSE**

22-23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855,

TO LET, a HOUSE of three rooms. Apply A. Biler and Devonshire streets.

TO LET, new SHOP and DWELLING, B street, near Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, near Moore Park Road, East. Apply Mrs. J. Turner, 413, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a very pretty 4-roomed COTTAGE, we wished, nr. the sea. Apply Mrs. S. Turner, 413, Pitt-st.

TO LET, large SHOP and DWELLING, A street, near the sea.

TO LET, HOUSE, in Deveron-street, Globe, 6 baths, kitchen, washhouse; water and gas throughout. Apply Mrs. J. Turner, 413, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen, garden, five minutes' walk to Newtown Railway Station. Apply Mrs. J. Turner, 413, Pitt-st.

TO LET, near Macdonaldtown platform, two HOUSES, 4 rooms and kitchen; rent 10s. and 12s. No. 17, corner, Lane, near Macdonaldtown.

TO LET, COTTAGE, furnished, 7 rooms, 2 1/2 acres, Woodhatch, rent moderate. Apply by letter, E, 2, Road Post-office.

TO LET, near Forest Lodge, 6-roomed bachelors' HOUSE, bathroom, kitchen, washhouse, good yard, and land; rent, 10s. Apply British Land Hotel, St. John's-road, Sydney.

TO LET, a commodious FAMILY HOTEL, well furnished throughout, in the centre of a large and healthy conveniently situated, British and Scotch Diet-street.

TO LET, from 15th September next, Gentlemen's HOUSE, 10 rooms, kitchen, water, and garden for use of tenants; rent, 10s. per week; healthy situation, off Missenden Road, University Park, near Forest Lodge.

TO LET, EDGECLIFF HOUSE, a family re-

street, Woollahra. Apply Beaumont and Sons, 51, street.

**TO JEWELLERS, TOBACCONISTS, and OTHERS**  
TO LET, SHOP, in George-street, adjoining Kew's  
and Ann's Lane of New South Wales. Apply Market  
Exchange.

**TO LET, 563, Bourke-st.,** Surry Hills, family re-  
sidence, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, of which, was 100  
feet, balcony, gas and water. Rent, 25s. Apply  
Hobbs, Pitt-street, Surry Hills.

**TO LET, BY TENDER, FOR SALE**  
**COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with 40 ACRES of LAND**  
the Railway line, close to a Suburban Station.  
For particulars apply to  
Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-st.

**TO BE LET, a first-class and very commodious**  
residence, on the corner of Pitt-street, was 100  
feet, having very large accommodation; furniture and good wood-  
ing rental, long lease. Particulars from Hardie and  
Gorman, 175, Pitt-st.

**TO LET, for 3 or 5 years, that newly-erected**  
residence, ANNVILLE, on the corner of Pitt-street,  
near Horse-bus-station, 12 rooms, 3 servants' re-  
sidence, laundry, copper, &c., 3 bathrooms, balcony  
back and front. HARDIE & GORMAN, 175, Pitt-st.

**TO LET, BY TENDER, FOR SALE**  
**WASCO HOUSING** a furnished family residence  
near WASCOR HOUSE, on the BLUE MOUNTAIN  
4 MILES from SYDNEY RAILWAY TERMINUS.  
Apply to  
Hardie and Gorman, 175, Pitt-st.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE**  
**ST. CANNON HOUSE AND GROUNDS, DARLING**  
formerly the RESIDENCE of the late Hon. E.  
BUTLER, G.C.  
For particulars apply to  
RICHARDSON and WRENCH,  
Pitt-st.

**TO BE LET BY TENDER, in one or more lots,**

to GEORGE-STREET, near Bathurst-street, and a  
Messrs. Goodlet and Smith's Office.

Large Block of Land, SUNDAY AND KENT STREETS  
corner of Westwoodvale.  
TENDERS received by tender on 19th September, at  
Blackburn and Wigan, from whom further particulars  
may be obtained on application.  
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

**THE GROSVENOR**  
TO BE LET, for a TERM, the above FIRST-CLASS  
situate on CHURCHILL-HILL.  
THE BUILDING IS FOUR STORIES AND ATTIC HIGH  
ON GROUND FLOOR, large hall, fitted complete, etc.  
etc., etc., large drawing room, with bay window and  
room.  
ON FIRST FLOOR, large drawing-room and bedroom.  
ON SECOND FLOOR, 4 bedrooms; and on the Attic  
bedrooms, bath, patent W.C., and 12 other lodg-  
ing rooms of main hall, etc., etc., etc.

VENETIAN BLINDS are fitted throughout; also, in  
up, a lamp is placed in front. Hot and Cold Water laid  
out the whole premises perfectly READY for occupation,  
and the main hall, etc., etc., etc.

THE GROSVENOR contains in all about 30 ro-  
oms and kitchen throughout, water everywhere, cedar stairs  
and the whole is in perfect order, and is, without doubt,  
the

BEST ARRANGED HOTELS IN THIS CITY.

Full particulars on application to the undersigned. P.  
TALS ONLY will be treated with.

**HARDY and GORMAN**  
175 and 177, Pitt-street, 8.  
BAR HOUSE and STABLES to LET, Newington  
Road, for doing business, or as a residence. (See Street)  
**OFFICES and SAMPLE ROOM, fine situation.**  
Museum, and Co., 147, Pitt-street.  
TO LET, ground floor, central position.

30 **S**TORES TO LET. E., 336, GEORGE-ST.

**STORAGE**, first-class for light goods. Apply to  
T. J. McEwen, 100, Broadway, New York.

**TO LET**, commodious STORES, Wyand-street,  
Wyand-land. G. M. Alexander, 15, Hunter-street.

**TO LET**, OFFICES, large rooms. 64, Margaret-  
street. Apply Leighton and Murray, 100, Broadway.

**TO LET**, first-class large STORE, of George-  
street, near Hunter-street. J. Magregor, 320, George-street.

**TO LET**, IRON STORE and CELLAR, near the  
City. George Thompson, 100, Broadway.

**TO LET**, large STORES, York-street, either  
or separately. R. Butler and Co., 340, George-street.

**TO LET**, BURWOOD, 1 BRICK YARD and 3 SHEDS  
at the Hoos. Plenty of water. Apply Mrs. A. M. Milman, 71,  
brick and stone yard, near the City. Apply Mrs. A. M. Milman, 71,  
street South.

**TO LET**, for a term of years, 400 ACRES, at the  
station, 600 ACRES at the northalls, Platform and Rydal  
Station, 600 ACRES at Shinewood, known as "Lawsan's  
estate," and 100 ACRES at the railway station. Apply to John  
143, Pitt-street.

**LAND**, at Darling Harbour, with large frontage  
to the water. Apply to  
Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.,  
Graham-street.

**SUNDAY MORNING HERALD**  
SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum.  
This rate is for payment in advance.  
N.B.—For credit this charge will be £2 16s per annum.  
\* All advertisements under six lines will be charged  
one penny per line if inserted in the morning.  
N.B.—Advertisements in the country can remit payment by  
Orders or Post-office Notes.  
Advertisements are classified, as far as possible, for the  
advantage of the advertiser, and the advertiser is informed  
of every rate, but no guarantee is given that they shall be  
inserted.  
While every care is exercised in regard to the due  
insertion of advertisements, the advertiser is held  
responsible for the correctness of the copy.

proprietors reserve to themselves the right of omitting all  
 matters that they may deem objectionable, even although

advertisements may have been received and paid for in its  
course of business.  
For the convenience of advertisers, replies to advertisements  
may be sent to the "Herald" Office; but the proprietors  
accept no responsibility in this respect.  
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, so much insertion,  
notices of funerals and deaths cannot be inserted  
Journal unless indorsed with the name and address of the  
by whom they are sent.  
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless cor-  
rected by the officiating Minister or Rector.  
\* \* \* The short rule is rendered necessary in consequence  
and malicious notices having been sent for publication  
purpose of warning respect.  
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